

Series : SQP4R



SET~2

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code

61/4/2

रोल नं.  
Roll No.



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परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।  
Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.



## इतिहास HISTORY



निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट

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- (I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 25 + 1 मानचित्र हैं।
- (II) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- (III) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं।
- (IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यथा स्थान पर प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- (V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।

NOTE

- Please check that this question paper contains 25 printed pages + 1 Map.
- Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 34 questions.
- Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book at the given place before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

## General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **34** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into **five** Sections – **Sections A, B, C, D and E**.
- (iii) **Section A** – Questions number **1 to 21** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) **Section B** – Questions number **22 to 27** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Write answer to each question in **60 to 80** words.
- (v) **Section C** – Questions number **28 to 30** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries **8** marks. Write answer to each question in **300 to 350** words.
- (vi) **Section D** – Questions number **31 to 33** are Source-based questions having **three** sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.
- (vii) **Section E** – Question number **34** is Map-based question that includes the identification and location of significant test items. This question carries **5** marks. Attach the Map with the answer-book.
- (viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in Sections B, C and E of question paper. A candidate has to write answer for only **one** of the alternatives in such questions.
- (ix) In addition to this, note that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

## SECTION A

### (Multiple Choice Type Questions)

21×1=21

1. Identify the Indian social reformer of the nineteenth century with the help of the following information and choose the correct option :

- He was from Maharashtra.
- He pointed to the suffering of the depressed classes.
- He demanded economic and social justice.

### Options :

- (A) Sri Narayana Guru
- (B) Jyotiba Phule
- (C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (D) Swami Vivekanand

2. Two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read them carefully and choose the correct option :

*Assertion (A) :* In the 1850's Awadh was called the 'nursery of the Bengal Army'.

*Reason (R) :* Here a large number of sepoys were recruited from entire India.

**Options :**

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is *not* the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
3. Match Column A with Column B regarding the important Committees of the Constituent Assembly and Presidents and choose the correct option :

**Column A**

**(Committee)**

- a. Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee
- b. States Committee
- c. Drafting Committee
- d. Steering Committee

**Column B**

**(President)**

- i. Rajendra Prasad
- ii. B.R. Ambedkar
- iii. Jawaharlal Nehru
- iv. J.B. Kripalani

**Options :**

- (A) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
- (B) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii
- (C) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
- (D) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii
4. Choose the correct option from the following to fill in the blank regarding the regions of nationalist leaders of India :

Bal Gangadhar Tilak : Maharashtra; Bipin Chandra Pal : \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Delhi

5. Which of the following regions was *not* a major centre of the Revolt of 1857 ?

- (A) Kanpur
- (B) Meerut
- (C) Lucknow
- (D) Mysore

6. Who amongst the following was the leader of the Santhal rebellion ?

- (A) Sidhu Manjhi
- (B) Birsa Munda
- (C) Alluri Sitarama Raju
- (D) Jatra Bhagat

7. Read the following statements regarding Ibn Battuta's travel experiences and choose the correct option :

- I. His travel was unsafe as he was looted many times.
- II. He travelled in caravans along with companions.
- III. His journey took months due to vast distances.
- IV. He has written his travelling experiences in Persian.

**Options :**

- (A) I, II and IV are correct.
- (B) I, II and III are correct.
- (C) I, III and IV are correct.
- (D) II, III and IV are correct.

8. Find the odd one out regarding the Sikh Gurus.

- (A) Guru Nanak Dev
- (B) Guru Angad Dev
- (C) Guru Raidas
- (D) Guru Arjan Dev

9. According to Akbar's land classification, which of the following categories referred to land left uncultivated for more than five years ?
- (A) Polaj  
(B) Chachar  
(C) Parauti  
(D) Banjar
10. Fill in the blank with the appropriate word from the options given below :  
The *Ain-i-Akbari* was part of a larger history called the \_\_\_\_\_ *Nama*.
- (A) *Babur*  
(B) *Akbar*  
(C) *Jahangir*  
(D) *Shahjahan*
11. Which of the following regions was known as the 'Raichur Doab' that was captured by the Vijayanagara Empire in 1512 ?
- (A) The region between Narmada and Kaveri rivers  
(B) The region between Godavari and Krishna rivers  
(C) The region between Tapi and Narmada rivers  
(D) The region between Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers
12. Which of the following statements about Mirabai are correct ?
- I. She was married into Sisodia clan of Mewar.  
II. She considered Krishna her divine lover.  
III. Her spiritual guru was Ramanand.  
IV. She founded a sect with a group of followers.
- Options :**
- (A) Only II and III are correct.  
(B) Only I and II are correct.  
(C) Only III and IV are correct.  
(D) Only II and IV are correct.

13. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

<b>Column A</b> <b>(Traveller)</b>		<b>Column B</b> <b>(Country)</b>
(A) Afanasii Nikitin	—	Spain
(B) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier	—	Netherlands (Dutch)
(C) Marco Polo	—	Italy
(D) Pelsaert	—	Portugal

14. Which one of the following constituted 'Stridhana' owned by women according to the Dharmashastras ?

- (A) Grants of land from the king and Brahmanas
- (B) Gifts received at the time of marriage and from relatives
- (C) Exchange of gifts by the families of the bride and the bridegroom
- (D) Equal share of paternal property and assets

15. Match Column A with Column B and choose the correct option :

<b>Column A</b> <b>(Archaeologist)</b>		<b>Column B</b> <b>(Contribution)</b>
a. Daya Ram Sahni	i.	Discovered seals at Mohenjodaro
b. Rakhal Das Banerji	ii.	Discovered seals at Harappa
c. R.E.M. Wheeler	iii.	Authored ' <i>The Story of Indian Archaeology</i> '
d. S.N. Roy	iv.	Brought military precision in Archaeology

**Options :**

- (A) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
- (B) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv
- (C) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
- (D) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii

16. Study the given image of Buddha from the first century CE and identify the ancient school of Indian art of this from the following options :



- (A) Gandhara (B) Amravati  
(C) Sarnath (D) Mathura

**Note :** The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 16.

Which of the following is another name for Hinayana Buddhism ?

- (A) Vajrayana (B) Mahayana  
(C) Theravada (D) Zen

17. Identify this character of *Mahabharata* with the help of the following information and choose the correct option :

- He considered himself as a disciple of Dronacharya.
- He honoured his guru by giving his right hand thumb as Gurudakshina.
- He mastered archery through self-practice.

**Options :**

- (A) Nakul (B) Karna  
(C) Arjuna (D) Ekalavya

18. Arrange the following literary compositions in chronological order and choose the correct option :

- I. *Ashtadhyayi* of Panini
- II. *Harshcharita* of Banabhatta
- III. *Arthashastra* of Kautilya
- IV. *Natyashastra* of Bharata

**Options :**

- (A) II, III, I, IV (B) III, I, II, IV  
(C) I, IV, III, II (D) III, I, IV, II

19. Two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read them carefully and select the correct option :

*Assertion (A)* : Asoka was the first ruler who inscribed his messages to his subjects on stone surfaces and pillars.

*Reason (R)* : Asoka ensured that the message of dhamma reached as many people as possible.

**Options :**

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).  
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is *not* the correct explanation of Assertion (A).  
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.  
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

20. "Mesopotamian texts mention contacts with Meluhha." Which of the following statements is supported by archaeological interpretation regarding it ?

- (A) Meluhha referred to South Indian megalith culture.  
(B) Meluhha was an ancient kingdom ruled by Lord Shiva.  
(C) Meluhha was the other name of ancient Egypt.  
(D) Meluhha referred to a trading area of Harappa.

21. Fill in the blank with the appropriate word from the options given below :  
The Government of India pressurised the Government of \_\_\_\_\_ to set-up a commission of enquiry to investigate into the causes of the 'Deccan Riots'.

- (A) Calcutta  
(B) Madras  
(C) Delhi  
(D) Bombay

## SECTION B

### (Short-Answer Type Questions)

6×3=18

22. (a) Imagine you are writing a research project on Harappan agriculture. Which three informations on archaeological evidence would you cite to explain it? 3

OR

- (b) Imagine your school is hosting an exhibition on the Harappan civilization and you are responsible for the section on the Harappan script. Which three aspects of it would you explain to the visitors? 3

23. Describe any three features of ancient coinage. 3

24. Explain the barriers that Al-Biruni faced in understanding Indian society. 3

25. (a) Explain the role of Guru Gobind Singh in Sikhism. 3

OR

- (b) Explain the 'Ultimate Reality' principle in Kabir's philosophy. 3

26. Why did the British introduce Permanent Settlement in Bengal? Explain. 3

27. Examine the views of Mahatma Gandhi regarding the national language. 3

## SECTION C

### (Long-Answer Type Questions)

3×8=24

28. (a) Describe the examples which show that Brahmanical ideas on kinship, marriage and ruling lineage were not universally followed during the early historical period in India. 8

OR

- (b) Describe the process undertaken by V.S. Sukthankar and his team in preparing the critical edition of the *Mahabharata*. 8

29. (a) "Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion, consolidation and architectural development." Explain the statement with examples. 8

OR

- (b) "The structure of Mahanavami Dibba was significant for its buildings as well as its functions." Explain the statement with examples. 8

30. (a) Examine the causes and events of Quit India Movement.

8

OR

(b) Examine the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi on the freedom of India.

8

### SECTION D

(Source-Based Questions)

3×4=12

31. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

1+1+2=4

#### What the sepoys thought

This is one of the *arzis* (petition or application) of rebel sepoys that have survived :

A century ago the British arrived in Hindostan and gradually entertained troops in their service, and became masters of every state. Our forefathers have always served them, and we also entered their service ... By the mercy of God and with our assistance the British also conquered every place they liked, in which thousands of us, Hindostani men were sacrificed, but we never made any excuses or pretences nor revolted ...

But in the year eighteen fifty seven the British issued an order that new cartridges and muskets which had arrived from England were to be issued; in the former of which the fats of cows and pigs were mixed; and also that *attah* of wheat mixed with powdered bones was to be eaten; and even distributed them in every Regiment of infantry, cavalry and artillery ...

They gave these cartridges to the *sowars* (mounted soldiers) of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Light Cavalry, and ordered them to bite them; the troopers objected to it, and said that they would never bite them, for if they did, their religion and faith would be destroyed ... upon this the British officers paraded the men of the 3 Regiments and having prepared 1,400 English soldiers, and other Battalions of European troops and Horse Artillery, surrounded them, and placing six guns before each of the infantry regiments, loaded the guns with grape and made 84 new troopers prisoners, and put them in jail with irons on them ... The reason that the *sowars* of the Cantonment were put into jail was that we should be frightened into biting the new cartridges. On this account we and all our country-men having united together, have fought the British for the preservation of our faith ... we have been compelled to make war for two years and the Rajahs and Chiefs who are with us in faith and religion, are still so, and have undergone all sorts of trouble; we have fought for two years in order that our faith and religion may not be polluted. If the religion of a Hindoo or Mussalman is lost, what remains in the world ?

(31.1) How did the sepoys justify their rebellion in the 'arzi' ?

1

(31.2) How did the British introduce the new cartridges ?

1

(31.3) Why did the sepoys and Indian chiefs work together ?

2

32. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

1+1+2=4

### How Buddhist texts were prepared and preserved

The Buddha (and other teachers) taught orally – through discussion and debate. Men and women (perhaps children as well) attended these discourses and discussed what they heard. None of the Buddha's speeches were written down during his lifetime. After his death (c. fifth-fourth century BCE) his teachings were compiled by his disciples at a council of "elders" or senior monks at Vesali (Pali for Vaishali in present-day Bihar). These compilations were known as *Tipitaka* – literally, three baskets to hold different types of texts. They were first transmitted orally and then written and classified according to length as well as subject matter.

The *Vinaya Pitaka* included rules and regulations for those who joined the *sangha* or monastic order; the Buddha's teachings were included in the *Sutta Pitaka*; and the *Abhidhamma Pitaka* dealt with philosophical matters. Each *pitaka* comprised a number of individual texts. Later, commentaries were written on these texts by Buddhist scholars.

As Buddhism travelled to new regions such as Sri Lanka, other texts such as the *Dipavamsa* (literally, the chronicle of the island) and *Mahavamsa* (the great chronicle) were written, containing regional histories of Buddhism. Many of these works contained biographies of the Buddha. Some of the oldest texts are in Pali, while later compositions are in Sanskrit.

When Buddhism spread to East Asia, pilgrims such as Fa Xian and Xuan Zang travelled all the way from China to India in search of texts. These they took back to their own country, where they were translated by scholars. Indian Buddhist teachers also travelled to faraway places, carrying texts to disseminate the teachings of the Buddha.

Buddhist texts were preserved in manuscripts for several centuries in monasteries in different parts of Asia. Modern translations have been prepared from Pali, Sanskrit, Chinese and Tibetan texts.

- (32.1) Explain why Buddha's speeches were not written down during his lifetime. 1
- (32.2) Assess the impact of orally transmitting texts before writing them down for preservation. 1
- (32.3) Explain the differences between the *Vinaya Pitaka* and *Sutta Pitaka*. 2

33. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow : 1+1+2=4

**Trade between the hill tribes and the plains, c. 1595**

This is how Abu'l Fazl describes the transactions between the hill tribes and the plains in the *suba* of Awadh (part of present-day Uttar Pradesh) :

From the northern mountains quantities of goods are carried on the backs of men, of stout ponies and of goats, such as gold, copper, lead, musk, tails of the *kutas* cow (the yak), honey, *chuk* (an acid composed of orange juice and lemon boiled together), pomegranate seed, ginger, long pepper, *majith* (a plant producing a red dye) root, borax, zedoary (a root resembling turmeric), wax, woollen stuffs, wooden ware, hawks, falcons, black falcons, merlins (a kind of bird), and other articles. In exchange they carry back white and coloured clothes, amber, salt, asafoetida, ornaments, glass and earthen ware.

- (33.1) Why was trade between the mountains and plains important for the Mughal economy ? 1
- (33.2) How did the people of the plains benefit from trade with the hill tribes ? 1
- (33.3) How did Abu'l Fazl describe the variety of goods carried by the hill tribes ? 2

**SECTION E**  
**(Map-Based Questions)**

**3+2=5**

34. (34.1) On the given political outline map of **India** (on page 27), locate and label the following places with appropriate symbols : **3×1=3**
- (i) Dholavira – A mature Harappan site
  - (ii) Nagarjunakonda – An Ancient Buddhist site
  - (iii) (a) Agra – A territory under the Mughals

**OR**

- (iii) (b) Bijapur – A medieval period state
- (34.2) On the same political outline map of **India**, two places have been marked as 'A' and 'B', as the centres of the Indian National Movement. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. **2**

**Note :** The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 34 :

- (34.1) Mention any one mature Harappan site in present Pakistan. **1**
- (34.2) Mention one ancient Buddhist site in Eastern India. **1**
- (34.3) (a) Name any one territory which was under the Mughals. **1**

**OR**

- (34.3) (b) Name any one neighbouring kingdom of the Vijayanagara empire. **1**
- (34.4) Name any two centres of the Indian National Movement. **2**

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)  
Outline Map of India (Political)

